Torus of the Richmond Enquirer. e-is sublished three times a week during the session above, and twice a week during the rest of the year. FERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Solding per sanum, and Three Dollars for six months, wance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post inlines per annum at the end of the year.

To this office may be remitted per mail, in good and a notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all Paid by the Briters.—(The postage of a single letter any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of extensive business, which operates as a serious tax

over will pay for nine papers, annually shall have the

nes, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for not be accompanied with the advance tensine circulation of our paper in the coun- lene that an angual advertisement, twice a from the fact that an annual nevertisement, which a happear in very paper, and once a week in every other scheduler will be strictly limited, however, to the scheduler our general terms)—and to a single advertise-they must pay provata for an enlargement beyond the at they shall have the privilege of changing their adver-schem as they please, without any additional cost.

as then as they please, without any advertisements:
a following are the terms of annual advertisements:
weekly,

erly.

maries and Marriages from the country, whenever adwriting is unknown at this office, must be authenendorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, a no case be published. (Every measure, that has prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretoprevent impositions and quizzes, has proved hereto-—We must, therefore, insist in such a case upon cution heine certified by the name of the Postmaster, be defections shall hereafter be considered as incurred vance, and for a year's publication, unless specially morter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter

co-ordered, idention shall be sent to the order of any new and un-priher, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory re-ade to some known and accessible person in regard to ror his payment. But, in case of an order for a pub-

consider a discovery of the results of the collective wis and the bitter experience of the Editorial Corrections of Virginia, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unacted with the conditions, a single number may be sent, conditions, a single number may be sent, conditions, or accompanied by, a copy of this requisition.

The anness of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be new in the publisher and who may remain indebted on open age in the end of two years from the time when the advanced went was due, shall be erased from the list of subscribers."

[Resolutions are some of the Editorial Correction of Va. esse Resolutions are some of the results of the collective wis and the bitter experience of the Editorial Corpe of Virginia, were assembled at Richmond, on the 17th January, 1838, these Resolutions, we are determined to abide. The interests experience of the American presses are driven the English custom of Cash Faycreats. No class of men has near by an abuse of the Credit System, than the Editors of Supers. The great difficulty consists in the transition from sapers. The great difficulty consists in the transition from sapers. The great difficulty consists in the transition from sapers. The great difficulty consists in the transition from sapers to the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the discribers on the Book, who are in arrears to this Office,—matchange care course. The name of every subscriber, who important the recommended to the Editors of Newson.

Sairt. -500 sacks Sait, landing, in one Control of the Sairt Sairt by BOYD, EDMOND & DAVENPORT. 63-tf Sevant Woman, who has been accustomed to housework, the a good Semptstress, without incumbrance.

Nov. 3 51-tf VOLICE.-All persons indebted to the concern of J. & A Goode are requested to make immediate payment to me, and mose having claims against said concern are requested to presthem for payment.

JOSEPH GOODE,
St. 57 49-Sw Surviving Partner of J. & A. Goode.

I festable and spacious Rooms, over the Store of the subscri126. The location of the house is desirable—and gentlemen along Rooms would do well to call and see them.
127. GAYNOR, WOOD & CO.,
127. GAYNOR, WOOD & CO.,
127. CARVED OR STOLEN, on Saturday last, a NEW FOUND.
128. LAND PUPPY, eight weeks old, well grown for his age. He is a brownish color, has four white feet, and tail tipped with such, and blue eyes. A liberal reward will be given for him if second to the Enquirer Office.
129. Oi. 31 POR RENT-To Members of the Legislature-Six very com-

Wist to employ a young lady to take charge of a School in mainty, and, to one who has had experience in teaching, and can produce testimonials of her qualifications to teach the sal branches of a female education, together with Music on the , a liberal salary will be given.
-Amherst Court-house Virginit.
SARAH W. DAVIS.

A TEXCHER.—An experienced Teacher, a graduate of one of A the hest Institutions in the country, wishes a situation; the good satisfactory proofs of moral character and standing as a Teacher with he given. Address (post paid, Herbert Reese, President floard Trustees, Jefferson Academy, Mount Level, Dinwidges Reference may be had to Dr. W. F. Thompson, of the Virginia Legislature.

104-6:\*

PHE subscriber again offers his services the ensuing year, as I Gineral Agent, and will attend strictly to the Hiring out Manes, Renting out Houses, Collecting Claims, &c. My friends in the country can give their Servants a pass and send them to my office, and rest assured, that the strictest attention will be will neeting the best prices and good homes for them.

Commissions only seven and a half per cent.

GEORGE W. TOLER,

Dec. 16 65—12t Agent and Collector, Liste's Row.

Nesdio Highro, The subscriber again offers his services to the public in this branch of his business, as the time for hiring the public in this branch of his business, as the time for hiring the parameter of his business.

FOR SALE.

O'NE of the most valuable Tobacco Plantations in the county

66-Pawtd

Dec 19

AMELIA COURT-HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased, for cash, (for the purpose of securing a debt,) all of the Real Estate at the above place; and, being disqualified by his other engagements from taking personal charge of the property, will offer it for sale, at public auction, upon liberal terms, at Amelia C. H., on the 28th day of December, 1843, that being Court day. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The farm contains about one thousand acres of Land, an unusually large proportion of which is in original forest, very convenient to the buildings, and a sufficient quantity of arable Land, for the profitable employment of twelve or fifteen hands in the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn and cats—all of the buildings requisite for a large establishment, public and private, are now on the premises—among them, a large Tavern Store and private Dwelling House, and all the necessary Barns, Stables and Quarters, Kitchen, Ice House, Dairy, &c., suitable for such an establishment. There is, also, an excellent Garden, enclosed by a substantial brick wall, and a great variety of bearing Frait Trees, selected with much care. If the property should not be sold on the day appointed, it will be publicly effered for rent, on the same day, unless privately rented. On the Saturday following, will be offered for sale, at the same place, by Mr. Wm. Eggleston, the present occupant, all of the Plantation Stock, including Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hops, Farming Utensils, Corn, Oats, Folder and Shucks, &c., and a large lot of very good Furniture. Mr. Eggleston will show the property to any person disposed to examine at before the day of sale.

LEWIS E. HARVIE.

Amelia county, Dec. 5.

niture. Mr. Eggleston with the forest the day of sair.

Amelia country, Dec. 5.

By virtue of a degree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the cutty of Cumberland, dated the 2nd and Chancery for the cutty of Cumberland, dated the 2nd of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel of September, 1813, prenounced in the case of Nathamiel R. Powel R. Carrington now the said Henry, Smith and Tomes the said Henry Smith, deceased, Millam A. Robertson, Nathamiel R. Powel R. Carrington now the said Henry Walton, William R. McFarland, purtuel R. Powel R. Carrington now and patterns who traded under the firm of Elias & Elliett, William S. Robertson, Nathamiel R. Powel R. Powel R. Powel R. Powel R. Powel R. Powel

rare is a Dwelling inoise with four roots, and at the necessary out houses and improvements, the whole of which have been erected within the last three years. There is also situated upon the Tract of Land an excellent Grist and Saw Mill, both of which are of considerable value.

This Property is situated within two miles of the mouth of Sulphate of Magnesia Willis's River, and six miles above Cartersville, in the county of Sulphate of Lime Cumberland, in a pleasant neighborhead.

Cumberland, in a pleasant neighborhead.

HENRY P. IRVING,
HENRY P. IRVING,
JNO. P. WOODSON,
Also, at the same time and place, the said John P. Woodson,
by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to him by Gilbert P. Carrington, for purposes therein mentioned, will offer for sale several likely Negroes, and all the remainder of the said G. P. Car
rington's personal property, conveyed in said deed. Terms of
the sale will be then made known.

JNO. P. WOODSON, Trustee.

R. MCCANDISH.,

Nov. 94

TRUST SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES IN HANOVER

BURST NATE to the provisions of a deed of trust executed Ly
Wm Patmon and wine to the undersigned, dated the let day
the commy Court of Hanover, for the purpose of securing a destelic common destination of the Stockholders of said Hank, and inman—and behald, for the Stockholders of said Hank, and inman—and behald in the Stockholders of the Stockholders of the Stockholders of the Stockholders of the sound the purpose of the

Dec. 5

POR RENT OR LEASE.—The subscriber offers for rent or lease the Brick Store House at King William Court house.—A man of some capital, who is acquainted with the business of merchandizing, would do well. To such an one, the subscriber feels assored, that the present location offers many advantages. It is also in the heart of the county seat, being immediately within the precincts of the Tayern and Court house, affords many opportunities and inducements to the county and a populous neighborhood, amidst an active, enterprising and prosperous people being undergo some few repairs, and be painted. A new Granary will also be erected and rented with the Store House.

A small Dwelling House, also, built within the last year, with four rooms, suitable for a small family, may be had of the subscriber.

Any letter addressed to him, at King William Court-house, will

Strangers, travelling either by sea or land, will be supposed at a consensitated and pottable form, sufficient to cure themselves rapidly in the most convenient and private manner. Terms as usual. 52—11920

I AND AGENCY IN MISSISSIPPI.—I offer my services to an resident tax payers as General Agent in this State, for the payment of taxes, and for the redemption of lands already the payment of taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to be pall is under \$20, ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to the provisions of a decree prouding by the iccreasing to an excellent, be undersigned, Commissioners, per slife to taxes. When the provisions of a decree produced by the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the beautifulant, at the Fall term of said Court, for the per slife to taxes, with the sum and clampers, peaking the ten per slife to taxes. When the sum to taxes and to the per slife to taxes, with the cause of Handland to the probust by add decree, will prove and visit well and to taxes and c

ONE of the most valuable Tobacco Plantations in the county of Prince William, well was a first of 1700 acres, in the county of Prince William, well molesed, that can be purchased for 32 an acre, if immediate application be made—a great barking.

One of the finest Estates on the upper James River, offering an aday recorded in the Clerk's Office of Meckinshurg county; and, ally recorded in the Clerk's Office of Meckinshurg county; and, ally recorded in the Clerk's Office of Meckinshurg county; and, ally recorded in the Clerk's Office of Meckinshurg county; and, ally recorded in the Clerk's Office of Meckinshurg county; and, the yearing date on the said trust, I will offer for said, on Whether and the property consequence of the said trust, I will offer for said, on Whether and the property consequence of the purposes of the said trust, I will offer for said, on Whether and the property consists of the Paran on which the read deed. The property consists of the Paran on which the said was a said of the property consists of the Paran on which the said was a said of the property of the purposes of the said trust, I will offer for said, on Whether and the property consists of the Paran on which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn which the read of the culture of tobacco, corn

SALE OF NEGROES.—The subscribers, acting under a decree of Caroline Circuit Court, made on the 2nd of May last, in the case of Hipkins vs. Upshaw, will self, at Miller's Tavern in the county of King and Queen, on the 4th of January, 1943, if fair, sit not, the next fair day thereafter, for ready money, about twenty Negroes—men, women and Children. Sale positive.

SAML C. SCOTT, Commissioners.

JNO. L. MARYE, Commissioners.

Beg-2awid

Dec 19

Commissioners' Sale of Lands in King William County.

Commissioners' Sale of Lands in King William County.

Commissioners' Sale of Lands in King William County.

Decrease of thipkins vs. Upshaw, will self, and May in the Chancery for the county of King William County.

Sale of Lands in King William County.

Chancery for the county of King William County.

Chancery for the styled Whote et als, against Chrisp et als, the undersigned, as Commissioners therein named, will proceed, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1813, at 12 o'clock, A. M., to sell, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, commonly called and known as Blackwell's, lying and being in said county, about two moles from the Piping Tree, and estimated to contain about three landred and twelve acros, to be ascertsined by survey before the day of sale.

The above Tract of Land is situated upon the highlands of the Pamonkey, in a heal by and desirable neighborhood, and is susceptible of almost untimited improvement, from the inexhaustic ble quantity of mark to be found upon it, which contains at least properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

Terms of Sale—Cash for so much as will defray the costs and charges of sale; the balance in two equal instalments at six and twelve months, the title to be retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid, and a conveyance directed by the Court.

R. T. DANIEL.

H. A. CLAHBORNE, Jr., Commissioners.

H. A. CLAIBORNE, JR., Commissioners. 59-wids NOTICE.—The subscriber offers for sale, privately, his VA-LUABLE AMELIAA SPRINGS PROPERTY, consisting of about 679 acres of LAND, 150 acres of which are flat and of first rate quality, and all in a high state of improvement. On a good portion of the high land there is now a fine crop of Clover—interpolation of which no land in Virginia is superior. All things considered, the Amelia Springs is certainly the most valuable property in Eastern Virginia; its stuation is healthy, and its waters equal to any in Virginia. The improvements on the place are very large and superior, all of the houses having been erected within the last six or seven years. There is a large brick flotel, three stories high, with a spacious ball room, 22 feet by 52, the Ladles' sitting room adjoining, and ninelodging rooms above, and a large Gentlemen's sitting room on the basement story. On each side of the entrance to the Hotel there is a brick house, each 96 feet in length, and each containing 12 rooms, and a great number of other rooms, sufficient in all to entertain some 500 or 600 per 6

| SOLID CONTENTS:
Sulp. of Magnesia	5.5-8	
Sulphate of Lime	7.744	
46	Carbonate of Lime	1.150
2.47	Muriate of Lime	204
54	Chloride of Sodium	103
Solide of Iron (abstruse)		
Loss	4.10	
11.04	Carbonate of Lime Muriate of Lime	

15.975

produced control of our next volume.

That it be recommended to the Editors of Newspathonacount the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of a piers their rates for edvertising, and that they strictly ad so the same: and that these prices be always such, as to if a commonwealth, to publish at the head of a piers their rates for edvertising, and that they strictly ad so the same: and that these prices be always such, as to if a commonwealth, to publish at the head of a piers their rates for edvertising, and that they strictly ad so the same: and that these prices be always such, as to if a commonwealth, to publish at the lead of a piers their rates for edvertising, and that they strictly ad so the same: and that these prices be always such, as to if a piers the same will be their made known.

JOHN P. WOODSON, Trustee.

JO

VERDON FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution, for the education of young ladies, will be continued the ensuing year, (commencing MONDAY, the 15th January, by a Lady well qualified to give instruction in French, Music and the English Language, gramatically. Sensible of the great inportance of connecting pleasant associations with the prosecution of moral and intellectual science, the discipline of the School will be strictly parental, and the pupils constrained to the discharge of duties from the conviction of their important bearing upon their own standing in society, their usefulness and happiness, rather than the fear of coercion

A few boarders will be received on the following terms:
For Board and Tuition in the English branches, \$100.00 Bedding, &c., 10.00 Bedding, &c., 10.00 Music and use of Piano, 30.00 Address—Verdon P. O., Hanover.

J. T. ANDERSON, P. M. Dec. 1

CONCORD ACADEMY.—The next Seasion of this Institution will commence on the first of FEBRUARY, and terminate the last of June, 1844. The course of instruction, comprising the languages and sciences, is as extensive as that of any Academy in the Union.

Terms—For board and tuition, including washing, bedding and fuel, \$100, navable in advance.

Terms—For board and tuition, including washing, bedding and fuel, \$100, payable in advance.

Parents and guardians, who may wish to place their sons and wards at this Seminary, are requested to direct their letters to Concord Academy, Caroline county, Va., addressed to the subscriber.

References.—Professors Harrison, Rogers and Tucker, of the University of Virginia; Dr. E. P. Scott, Speaker of the Senate; C. W. Gooch, Esq., \*Richmond; William Gibbons, Esq., \*New Jersey; Col. Mordecai Cooke, \*Portsmouth; Robert C. Stanard, Esq., Richmond; Gen. James W. Pegram, \*do.; Col. William R. Johnson, \*Petersburg; Joel Holleman, Esq., \*isle of Wight; Wm. H. Taylor, Esq., bionta Airy; R. M. T. Hunter, Esq., Esset; Judge John Y. Mason, Southampton, Hon. William C. Rives, Washington; Gen. Bayly, Accounc; Rev. N. H. Cobbs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\*Gentlemen who have had, or who at present have, sons or wards members of the Institution.

Dec. 14

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, A Richmond, December 13th, 1843. Sir: I transmit herewith a statement of the condition of the Bank of Virginia on the first Monday in this month, for the purpose of being laid before the General Assembly, as required by I am, Sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant, SAML, MARX, Cashier.

To His Excellency Laws M. Down.

To His Excellency, JAMES McDowell. General State of the BANK OF VIRGINIA, and Branches, on the first Monday in December, 1813.

Outstanding Debt.

237,840 57 Portsmouth,

Loan to the Commonwealth 5,000 00 7,000 60 15,000 00 5,000 00 Foreign Bills of Exchange 12,803 10

516,418 50 Buchanan 100,000 00 172,351 39 Norfolk,

71,063 41 91,664 65 87,568 36 131,662 00 88,251 42 103,073 58 87,973 38 59,814 29 Lynchburg, Danville, Charleston, Buchanan, 76,553 19 14,754 43 77,457 29 26,921 94 44,715 27 Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg,

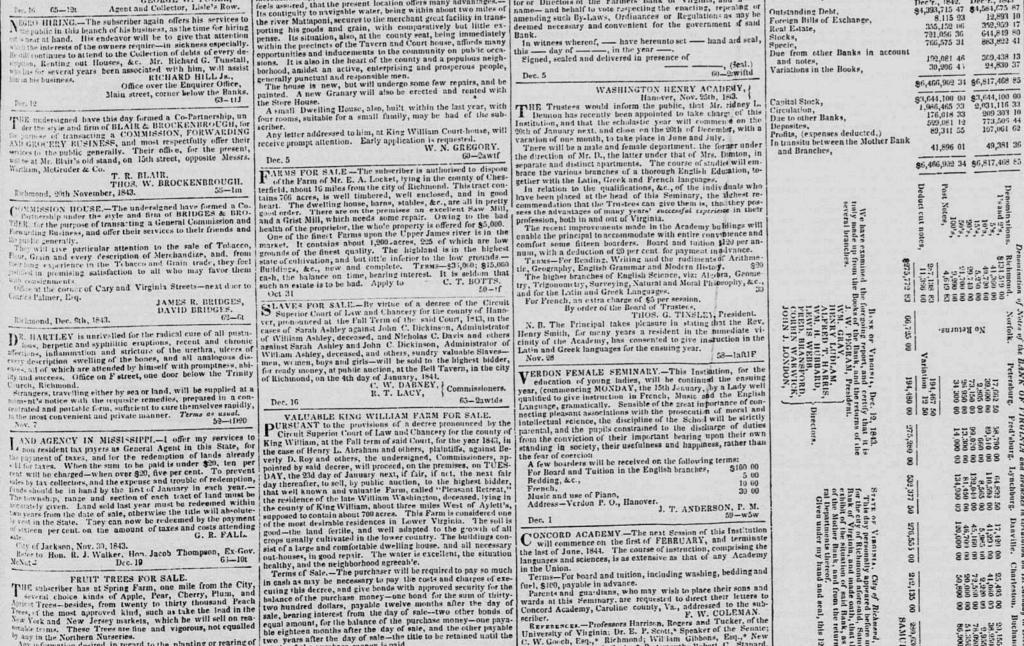
Danville, Charleston, Buchanan, Portsmouth, 21.831 13 Expenses, Variation in the Books at Richmone Danville,

Capital Stock. Richmond, \$1,589,100 00 290,000 00 450,000 00 30-,500 00 300,000 03 150,000 00 Lynchburg, Buchanan, 215,000 00 119,091 44 275,772 83 66,725 03 194,480 00 275,280 00 532,377 50 216,555 00 212,135 00

2,193,935 33 Deduct the potes of each other

159,119 00 Due to other Banks from 30,275 66 25,637 e) 19 971 89 401 865 85

8,115 23 \$3,644,100 00 \$3,644,100 00 1,986,465 33 2,031,116 33



Documents accompanying the President's Message.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

the relief of sick and disabled seamen, in aid of the hospital fund? Although the amount would not fornish accepted, are given in a statement (marked E) accoman adequate provision for this meritorious class of citian adequate provision for this meritorious class of citi-zens, yet, in connection with other provisions becomes.

By the funds thus provided, Treasury notes, bearing ter suggested, it would, to a great extent, relieve Con-gress from the appropriations ordinarily made to supply the deficiency in that fund. The advantage of se han arrangement would be to avoid the distressing contingency of an inability to meet the cases of suffering that occur after the fund is exhausted and previous to an

the general toninge duty. But it is deemed worthy of consideration, whether the vessels enjoying the benefits of our very expensive light house establishment ought not in justice to contribute to its maintenance? The light duty was repealed at the same time with the general tonnage duty, and it is believed for the same reson, the abundance of revenue then existing. That reason has ceased to exist. Our revenue is not adequate to the ordinary expenses of the Government -A duty of six cents per ton upon all vessels engaged in the foreign trade, to be paid upon each entry into our ports, except that not more than one duty shall be required for any one month, and a like duty annually upon vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries, would produce on the present tonnare about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, less than one-half of the average annual expense of the light-houses -The annual duty would be so light as coarcely to be felt and if other suggestions contained in this report, by which the interests of our navigation may be promoed, should receive favorable consideration, they will be more than remunerated for the amount of duty now

It is worthy of consideration, whether the revenue might not be improved and the navigation of the country augmented, by the imposition of a transit duty up on imported merchandise on its passage from one o our ports to the dominions of a foreign state immediately adjoining the United States. By the existing 28 839 37 law, no drawback whatever is allowed in such cases 86,859,498 67 except to foreign places to the Southward or Westward of Louisiana. The facility afforded by the improvements of our interior communications and by the ap plication of steam for the rapid and safe transmission of goods from our own seaports to the British domin ions, together with the early closing of the ports of the latter by ice, and the late periods at which they open, would ordinarily induce a preference to that mode of supply, and at particular seasons would be so advantageous to our own citizens as to secure a very large portion of this carrying trade, besides giving additional employment to our ships. The policy which has in effect prohibited this trade, doubtless arose from the apprehension that it might afford opportunities for the illicit re-introduction into this country of the goods thus exported. It was adopted at a time, when the whole amount of duties collected on merchandise, with a pedient, the endorsement may be omitted, and the notes deduction of one per cent. was refunded on its re-exportation.

It is submitted, whether the introduction of the just and judicious principle of retaining a much larger per centage of the amount of drawback and the imposition of duties in the colonial ports have not changed to a great extent the ground of this policy. It is not perceived what motive of interest can exist to smuggle in to this country goods which have paid this transit charge and these duties, rather than the merchandise charge and these duties, rather than the merchandise which under existing laws may be re-exported to Hall-not doubted that they may be removed.

Guards. Among these may be suggested the designation of the ports from which only the re-exportation might be permitted, and the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the company of the production of efficial evidence that the production of the production of efficial evidence that the production of the production of efficial evidence that the production evidence that the production of efficial evidence that the production evidence dence that the same goods had been received, entered, and paid duties in the adjacent British dominions to which they were re exported. It cannot be doubted that such a measure would tend greatly to the increase 209,303 10 of which our policy has, to a great extent, deprived

In the last annual report from this Department the attention of Congress was invited to the whatehouse attention of Congress was invited to the whatehouse system, and various communications from customhouse officers and intelligent merchants were submitted. It is certainly worthy of inquiry whether the time during which imported goods are permitted to remain in the charge of custom house officers may not be ex-Bank and Branches,

49,331 36

56,529,498 67

Condensed State of the BANK OF FIRGINIA, and Branches, on the 1st Monday in December, 1843, compared with the 1st Monday in December, 1843, compared with the 1st Monday in December, 1842. vances upon our own citizens, as the goods to be im-ported from that country are in effect warehoused there, and are shipped according to the supposed demand of the market. But it may be well to inquire whether 132,050 36 41,819 80 766,575 31 883,822 41 102,081 46 309,438 13 30,206 41 23,830 37 86,466,962 34 86,817,468 85 48,6466,962 34 86,817,468 85 48,817,468 85 48,81 chants can better afford to keep large stocks on hand, or to advance the duties upon such as they send to us. The same advantages in their favor exist also in respect. must be ordinarily large and the advance of duties upon them must absorb capital and cause a very serious inroad upon the profits of business. It is represented that the importing trade is now chiefly in the hands of the agents of foreign houses. Independent of other considerations which will suggest themselves, the consequences to our navigation, to the building of ships, and to the employment of our own seamen, of giving to the subjects of other countries the selection of the means of conducting commerce with us, may be very serious. And it will not escape intelligent legislators to enquire, how far it is intrinsically just to demand of one class of our citizens the advance to the Government of a portion of their capital, whele it is not required from any other class. The importers are, in fact, the collectors of the duties for the Government, and it would seem that very cogent reasons of public policy should exist to compel them to pay over before they had collected.

Well founded objections exist to borrowing without an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on surgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent on an urgent necessity, in the form either of an urgent necessity, in the form on an urgent necessity, in the forms of

should exist to compel them to pay over before they had collected.

The general opinion to be derived from the correspondence communicated to Congress in the report before mentioned is, that the revenue from cust mis would be augmented after the first year by the warchouse system, in consequence of the greater facility that would be given to importations, and of a fair and increased competition, and consequently a probable reduction in prices; that fluctuations in the amount of imports would be increased by rendering this country the entrepot for merchandize destined to other markets. In these views I am inclined to repose great confidence. The better opinion would seem to be, however, that the system of warehousing should be restricted to prominent articles of considerable bulk and paying high specific duties, such as wines, liquors, sugar, molasses, iron, &c.—

Such such as wines, liquors, sugar, molasses, iron, &c. of the power to incur a debt, and not for the use or abuse by the people of the evidences of that debt which it may seen Doubtless the effect would be to postpone the collection of that portion of the duties which would accrue on the warehoused articles. This temporary effect must be met whenever the system shall be adopted, and it be met whenever the system shall be adopted, and it be more than the credit of the United States."

Their application by the community to the purpose ment oned, is a proof that they are wanted for that be met whenever the system shall be adopted, and it purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" purpose. the warehoused articles. This temporary effect must may as well be encountered now as at any other time. If the consequence would be, as anticipated, an augmentation of the revenue, it could not well happen too soon. The temporary deficit which might be created, could be provided for by an extension of the authority

The loan of seven millions, which has been previously mentioned, was effected in pursuance of the act of March 3d, 1843. By that act two modes of providing for the amount of Treasury notes then outstanding, were authorized—one, by a re-issue of notes; the other by a loan on a stock for not more than ten years. The notes outstraining at the passage of the act amounted to modes that which is least objectionable. \$11,656,387 45, of which more than eight millions fell \$11,656,387 45, of which more than eight millions fell due before the lat of July, 1843, and the residue in the ensuing months. The hazard of a demand for money being created by any sudden revulsion, which might be pro ing created by any sudden revulsion, which might be pro duced by contingencies in other countries, or by causes amount equal to two-thirds of our annual revenue should much to the issue of such an amount as a temporary not be left in a condition to be thrown upon the Treasu- expedient, but are founded rather upon an apprehen ry, and thus absorb the means of carrying on the Gosion that these notes will be so useful to the Governwernment. Nothing appeared to justify the belief that

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS-First Session, there would be such an extraordinary increase in our revenue for years to come as would be necessiry to meet such a demand. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to put beyond the reach of accident such a portion of this la ge outstanding debt as would relieve the De-Among the means of improving the revenues, the duties on tonnage and light-money, heretofore collected, have received consideration. In 1831 these duties which might be temporary, also invited to such a course, as at all events saving a considerable amount of interpretating between their own rescaled over the state of things actually existing as contempating between their own rescaled over the state of things actually existing as contemptated by the third section of the act referred to a local tries that impose duties on goods and tonnage, discriminating between their own vessels and ours. In respect to those nations, counter-discriminating duties on our part still remain. They vary in amount, but their animal produce, on an average of the last twelve varieties. part still remain. They vary in amount, out it is not still remain. They vary in amount, out it is not still remain. They vary in amount, out it is bearing an interest of two per cent. Per amount pays the notation of the last twelve very; is bearing an interest of two per cent. Per amount pays about sixty thousand dollars, although for the last year dollars and one cent for every hundred dollars of stock, dollars and one cent for every hundred dollars of stock. fully submitted whether it would not be expedient to for nearly the whole; a small portion having been taken direct that this duty, as collected, should be applied to on terms still more favorable. The persons to whom, the relief of sick and disabled seamen, in and of the

six per cent interest, to the amount of seven millions, base been redeemed. There then remained, of the outstanding notes, \$4,656,357 45. These notes, also, here an interest of six per cent., which was consideratly above the value of money. It seemed a very obvious duty, to exercise the author ty given by the first Considering the disadvantages under which our na-vigat on now suffers, from various causes, the underigned is not disposed to recommend the restoration of convenience of the Treasury, and avoid the dangers and expense of remitting com to the public agents for disbursement, and, at the same time, save to the coun try the greatest amount of interest. The certain pros pect of the condition of the Treasury, which has been exhibited in this report, admonished to this course, it dependent of all other considerations. Notwithstand ing all interest had ceased upon more than two millions of the outstanding Treasury notes, in conse quence of the notice given, of a readment to redeem the whole amount, yet it was perceived, that they were not presented for redemption, but were retained by the people, for the purpose of rem trance, in the transaction of their business. This fact indicated, that the whole amount could probably be re-sseed, as the outstanding notes should be redeemed, in others of a lower deno mination, without any, or at a nominal interest, and that they would be received, with avidity, by the public creditors, if made controvertible into coin, on demand.

In this state of things, and for these reasons, it was determined, with the sanction of the President, to issue notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, with in terest at the rate of one mill per annum upon one hun-dred dollars, and to exercise the authority given by the eighth section of the act of 1837, by purchasing these notes at par, whenever presented for that purpose, at the depositories of the Treasury in the city of New York, where two thirds of our revenue and means are collected and deposited, and to give notice of such de-termination by an endorsement upon the notes. It was doubted whether the bonds required by law to be given by collectors, or any other officers, would extend to a responsibility for funds toat might be placed in their hands to make such purchases; and hence it was deem ed impracticable to employ them for that purpose, if it had otherwise been considered expedient.

The notes are made payable in one year, rather in conformity to the construction heretofore given to the act of 1837, than from a conviction of its being required by that act. The object of the second section seems to be to prevent them from running or bearing interest longer than a year. It is a lent respecting any shorter period, apparently with the view of leaving some discretion. The notice that they will be purchased is endersed on them, distinct from the body of the notes, so that, if any extraordinary emergency pedient, the endorsement may be omitted, and the notes permitted to circulate without interest, or they may be for all public dues, but may be exchanged for specie at par, at the custom houses and land offices, to the amount of one half the coin they may respectively have on hand. Less than two hundred and sevents thousand dollars of the new notes have been issued.

The effort had been made by a former Secretary to substitute notes with nominal rates of interest, and also notes with the law rate of two per cent, but it had not succeeded in consequence of their not being upon it can only be prevence - and proportion equivalent to that time. The question of convertibility, therefore, was, in truth, a question whether interest should or should not be saved, as the permitting the notes to be at a discount was not to tolerated.

No apprehension was or is entertained of the perof our tonnage, and restore to our own ships a trade of which our policy has, to a great extent, deprived them.

In the last annual report from this Department the immediate calls upon it. This, with a revenue more mays be supplied with of ier notes, with or without interest, as circumstances required, with which a portion of the public expenditures could be made. In the notes bearing such interest as would ensure loans, not exceeding the prescribed rate, or a resort to the authority to issue a stock, would either of them be sufficient to provide the necessary funds to meet such ac-

cumulation.

The exigencies of the Treasury demanded that the effort should be made to relieve it from such a weight of interest, especially as it would preclude a return to the system which invites Banks to heard Treasury notes, by allowing them an interest, while they ber row of the community without interest to the extent of their circulation.

The authority given by the Constitution to "borrow

money on the credit of the United States," in its terms comprehends every form of loan which Congress may think proper to prescribe; and it is not easy to perceive how this express and unqual-fied grant of power can be limited or curtailed. Certain it is, that the most distinguished among those who contend for a strict construc-tion of the Constitution, have given their sanction to to merchandise imported from the continent and other parts of the world. In the absence of regular and speedy communications, the stocks of this description must be ordinarily large and the advance of duties must be ordinarily large and the advance of duties.

Well founded objections exist to borrowing without

has taken the place of local, chartered, or State credit Those who object to such a consequence in the present state of our finances, which require a loan in some form, must, however schoose between the evils of that result, if they are evils, and the perils of a permanent national debt, which must either be created directly, or must follow at no remote period, and take up securities which may be issued in the form of a protracted promise to pay. For in this, as in other cases, we are not allowed the use of means entirely free from objection, but are compelled to select between different

At all events, the small amount of convertible Trea create any very dangerous "paper currency." is supposed that the objections referred to are not so